

IN SIMPLE STYLE

COIFFURES ARE PLAIN, THOUGH OF REAL ELEGANCE.

Bandeau of Cut Jet Is a Particularly Handsome Ornament for One Form—Pretty Arrangement of Girl's Hair.

It is now the fashion to dress the hair in the evening, very simply and very close to the head at the sides. Artificial waves are not considered at all correct, nevertheless the hair is waved slightly, and very skillfully. The idea is that these large loose waves should be a perfect imitation of nature's best work, writes Idalia de Villiers, Paris correspondent of the Boston Globe.

A coiffure with a cut jet bandeau was copied from a portrait belonging to the director's period. At the sides the hair is raised high over an invisible frame. Then the handsome bandeau of cut jet is passed right round the head and pressed well down on the forehead in front.

To add to the early Josephine effect there is a little string of cut jet passed under the chin.

I have seen a similar headpiece made of seed pearls, transparently set, with real diamond barrettes at the sides and a string of valuable pearls to form the chin strap. It was a very beautiful ornament.

My sketch shows a pretty coiffure for a young girl. Here the hair is made to look as though it had been cut short and curled. This effect was obtained by a clever manipulation of the long hair at the back and sides, the twisted ends being held in place by curved hairpins.

The side parting is more fashionable than ever, and some of our Parisian beauties are having their hair dressed in the picturesque style which was associated with the beautiful actress, Mrs. Brown Potter, 25 years ago, that is to say, the side parting, with the hair—perfectly smooth—allowed to fall in a careless "dop" on the fore-



New Coiffure for Young Girl.

head and then softly drawn back and tied at the back with wide black ribbon.

One of our favorite French actresses is trying to make the "Polaire head-dress" popular again, but this style is too remarkable for the taste of refined women. At the same time the effect of short curled hair is, as I have just said, in favor. In Paris they are making lovely bands for the hair of seed pearls intermingled with a scroll work of silver filigree.

I have also seen plaques of silver filigree fastened to bands of turquoise blue velvet, to form a hair ornament. The style of headpiece which we have decided to call "the headache band" is again creeping into favor. These bands are really very pretty when correctly arranged and when they are not too large. But it is not every woman, or girl, who knows how to arrange a band of this genre effectively. It is not enough to pass a length of ribbon round the head and tie it—just anywhere.

MAKES HANDY WRITING PAD

Useful Little Gift, Suitable for Man or Woman, Can Easily Be Made by Amateur.

Here is a handy suggestion for a birthday gift which should be highly appreciated, for the gift will do for either a man or a woman. A portable writing pad will prove quite useful to the person who has no writing desk in her room, and will be more than valuable to the transient person. The beauty about this particular writing pad is that it can be easily made by the amateur.

First of all cut a 15-inch circle from stiff cardboard. Cut the circle in half, laying the halves about an inch apart.

GRAY HAIRS NEED NOT WORRY

Frequently Result of Run-Down Condition of the System, and Natural Color Comes Back.

The first gray hairs are a source of alarm to every woman, and the rapidly-increasing numbers may, if she is unwise, lead her to experiment with hair restorers and dyes. Hair dyes are a delusion, for their effect is only temporary, and it is necessary to have the hair retouched very frequently as it grows out around the head.

However, the first gray hairs need not be a cause for alarm, for very often they show a run-down condition of the system and a lack of nourishment of the scalp, or nervous exhaustion. By building up the general health, massaging the scalp so that it will get the required nourishment from the blood, and by thoroughly relaxing or exercising to relieve nervous tension, their number will not increase and the gray hairs themselves will sometimes grow out their natural color for the remainder of their length.—Lewis B. Allen, in Ladies' World.

the straight or diameter edges facing each other. Now cover each half with two circular pieces of cretonne or denim. You see, the space between the cut edges will make it possible to fold the pad. The cretonne or denim can be pasted to the pasteboard semi-circles or their edges can be whipped together. It will be necessary to stitch the material along the straight edges of the half circles so that the pasteboard will not slip. On the inside of each semicircle stitch material to form pockets for envelopes, writing paper, stamps and an address book. Little pieces of tape could also be supplied to hold a pen and a pencil.

HAVE YOUR SCISSORS HANDY

Good Sense in Providing a Case for Household Articles So Constantly in Demand.

It is often most annoying to have to hunt about for a pair of scissors, especially when time presses, and this



Scissors Case.

would not happen if a case were provided for one pair at least, and hung in the general living room.

The case is easily made. A piece of thin cardboard will be needed for the back. Take the scissors that are to be in general use and lay them on the cardboard; mark out a shape slightly larger than the scissors with a pencil. Cut this out, then cut three pieces of silk or satin; line the cardboard with two of them, the third piece will need a little cutting off in the front at the top, as shown; neatly buttonhole the edges. Sew the pocket to the back shape neatly; if liked, a thin cord the same shade as the silk can be put round.

On the pocket two or three little flowers can be embroidered or painted. A bow of ribbon is put on the back so that the case will hang up. This case will prove most useful, for not only can the scissors always be found, but it protects the steel, which is so easily affected by any change in the atmosphere and often becomes rusty if left without cover.

"MOUTH POCKETS"



One of the latest styles in evening wraps, which will be worn extensively by the smart set this winter. It is trimmed with moleskin and lined throughout with rose taffeta. An innovation in evening wrap only seen in those of the latest design is the pockets formed like a mouth, and known as "mouth pockets." They are really combination pocket and sleeve as the hand slips through the open.

Showerproof Sweaters.

Wool sweaters which have been put through the rainproof process are being offered for sports wear. These are made perfectly plain with all around belts and high rolling collars.

Angora Collars Instead of Fur.

Soft, fuzzy Angora collars and cuffs take the place of fur or leather in the collars and cuffs of some knitted wool sweaters, and, especially in white, are exceedingly becoming. Occasionally a designer has been kind enough to make these fluffy white wool collars and cuffs adjustable so that they may be worn with a dark sweater or not, according as their owner wants to be practical or effective, and the scheme is a good one.

Beaded Velvet Bag.

This black velvet bag is beaded with many colors. It is a fascinating and not at all difficult sort of fancy work and a bag would be much more attractive when carried out in one's own design and choice of colors in the matching of new gowns.

Russian Blouses of Silk Net.

A fine dash is given to a rather ethereal summer frock by a Russian blouse of finely-colored silk net reaching to the knees and bound round the hem with a broad band of heavy gold embroidery.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 12

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE SUNDAY.

LESSON TEXT—Romans 14:13-15.1

GOLDEN TEXT—It is not good to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor to do anything whereby thy brother stumbleth.—Rom. 14:21.

The early Christian church had two outstanding problems, the question of the Sabbath days (two of them) and the question of eating meat offered to idols. This lesson suggests the solution of the latter. Our modern problem of intoxicating liquors is very much the same as this ancient one of the early Gentile Christians.

I. "Let us not therefore judge one another" (vv. 13-15). There are certain acts which are universally conceded to be right and within the Christian law of liberty. There are also other acts which are as plainly prohibited. There are a large number of acts which lie in the region between these two, and man ought to be careful how they condemn one another for these latter things. Where good and true men differ, their acts, on the matter of the Sabbath (See Col. 2:16), or on temperance, must be determined as being unto the Lord, sincerely, conscientiously. It is not for us to judge (v. 13), literally, to pronounce judgment. They have a right to their opinion and to their liberty of thought and action, but the Christian, he must have a clear conscience. He must have faith, and be assured that he is right; otherwise he is condemned by God and by his own conscience, and is not a sincere Christian disciple. The word "therefore" in verse 15 points back to verse 12, which ought to be carefully pondered. As we have each to render our accounts to God, we should stop judging one another. Food is a very proper thing, and laws are also proper, yet love is the ruling principle of the Christian life.

We ought to have our liberty curtailed rather than have our souls lost. If we magnify our liberty to the sacrifice of our brother's soul we "walk no longer in love." The demands of Christian love are more to the true followers of Christ than the permissions of Christian liberty. The privilege of eating and drinking while it injures others, however harmless to yourself, is not to be tolerated.

The word "stumbleth" here used (v. 21) implies a movable trap or snare, literally any impediment placed in the way so as to cause another to fall. We must never forget that even a weak brother is "a brother for whom Christ died."

II. "Let not your good be evil spoken of" (vv. 16-23). The kingdom of God is not meat and drink, but it is a life of righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy Ghost. Our liberty is to be so used that it shall not be evil spoken of. The real proof that we are in the kingdom of God and that the kingdom of God is in us is not found in our scrupulousness or lack of it, in our eating and drinking, but in the manifestations of righteousness in our lives, and of having peace in our hearts (15:13). This peace must be manifested toward our fellow men (v. 19; Ch. 15:13) and being filled with "joy in the Holy Ghost." The object of our pursuit is to be the things which make for peace, the things whereby we may fill one another up, not the exploitation of some pet hobby, for the kingdom of God does not consist of riding hobbies.

In this matter of temperance reform we all recognize that alcohol has many uses besides that for drinking purposes, and that there are various opinions about drinking certain forms of it, and various ways of advancing the temperance cause, all of which are honestly held by many good men, but Christian patriotism demands that every true-hearted man or woman, every one who is loyal to his country, to humanity and to his God, should take Paul's position, (1) That he will not be a stumbling block in the way of the weak and of the young. (2) That he will not do anything to destroy his brother for whom Christ died. (3) That he will deny himself anything for their sake. (4) That his attitude will be that of love and not of selfishness. This places temperance on a high moral plane, but the world is also beginning to recognize that the temperance question is also an economic one. The recent developments in Europe, since the war began, are tremendously significant. As someone has said, "Russia's really an advance of an army led by 'General Abstinence,' and not by any particular military general. It is not merely a question as to whether a thing is wrong in itself or whether it will hurt yourself by it, but the real question is, 'Will anyone be injured, made to stumble, by doing what I am doing?' This will settle the moderate-drink question, the tobacco question, the dance question, card-playing question, theater-going question, and a thousand and one other questions.

It is well to have faith, but it is also well to have the love that does not injure others by the exercise of that faith. The question is, "Are you perfectly sure this thing is right?"

III. "We then that are strong" (15:1-3). This section is in reality a continuation of Chapter 14. Paul is continuing his thought that we are not to please ourselves, but rather to live such lives as will edify or build up our neighbor. Our strength is not given to us that we may glory or lord it over our weaker brethren, but rather that we may serve them.

To please my neighbor does not mean that "when in Rome do as the Romans do," but rather to live such a life that my action will be for the good and edification of my brother, thereby pleasing God (Gal. 1:10).

In Woman's Realm

Formal Suit That Has the Merit of Distinction Through Novelty Is Costume Designed for the Afternoon, in Velvet or Other Fabrics—Dainty Caps for Wear in the Boudoir.

A formal suit may arrive at distinction through novelty in material or unusual and original design, or by means of beauty in style and finish. Here is one that has drawn upon all these sources, and it presents a stunning conception carefully worked out. The formal suit, like the one-piece frock worn with furs, affords a distinguished costume for afternoon and for anything the afternoon may bring. It is worn with a costume blouse and is more beautifully made or more alluringly dainty.



FORMAL SUIT OF FUR-FABRIC.

equal to all the demands of semi-dress. Velvet offers advantages for this kind of suit, and other pile fabrics, including that shown in the picture, are equally rich and more novel.

The suit is made with a plain skirt finished with a hem five inches wide. A material of this kind does not need decoration, but since needlework is the order of the day, an embroidered motif is allowed in two places at each side of the skirt at the hem. Very heavy silk is used for this work. The skirt sets smoothly about the hips and falls in folds below.

The coat is unusual in many ways. Its skirt is sloped upward across the front and right side, where it falls with a slight ripple and the waistline. It is much longer and fuller at the back. The body is plain, with easy adjustment to the figure. The sleeves are large and finished with deep, expansive cuffs, and there is a collar of most generous proportions which swatches the neck in the becoming fashion most approved. The front of the coat does not open straight down the center, but the left side is curved to extend across the figure at the waistline and button

dor of gold or silver cloth, veiled with the sheerest fabrics or lace.

There is nothing prettier for the short boudoir or breakfast coat than either plain or printed crepe or soft silk, with the lapels of silk lace draped over it. The simplest or pendant ornaments made of silver or gold cloth, and ribbon, as always, are found in company with these materials.

Two pretty caps are shown in the picture given here. At the right an open-meshed silk lace with crepe de chine make the cap, and small chiffon roses add touches of color to it. The lace is caught back at each side of the face by them. Small flower-like pendants on a silver cord are made of silver tissue, and they furnish and weight the hanging ends of lace. This cap is very easy to make, for the lace and crepe are basted together and given to the hemstitcher to be set together by machine stitching.

The cap at the right is made of a net-work lace, with the plain edge frilled about the face and the scalloped edge overlapping the plain edge of a second strip of lace. At the crown of the



NEGLIGEEES FOR THE BOUDOIR.

at the right side. There is no girdle, but a rectangular piece of the fabric takes the place of one at the back. It is ornamented with three buttons at each side.

It will be noticed that the skirt extends below the shoulders, but lacks much of reaching the instep. This length is approved by style makers, but many women cling to the shorter skirts, and, since feet are so daintily clad, there is every reason for allowing them this privilege.

The ingenuity of those who create new caps and negligees and other dainty belongings for womanhood has been put to its annual test. Before the holidays these luxuries that women love blossom out at their best, and they must be like and unlike those that have helped make other holiday times radiant. Whether they were ever more beautiful or not cannot be determined. It is certain they were never

head the lace is gathered into a rosette. The cap is as simple as can be. A border of narrow satin ribbon is stitched to the net top of the lace, about two inches in from the edge, to form a casing for a small flat elastic. This is inserted and the lace frilled on it. At the back a rosette and two ends of ribbon shelter a fitting spray of tiny flowers. Three little wheels bound of narrow ribbon are set about the face, one in front and one at each side of the cap, just above the frill.

Julie B. B. B.

In Excellent Taste. Silver trimmings are in excellent taste for this season's black and white hats.

Well-Dressed Woman.

A well-put-together woman seen in Fifth avenue the other day in the morning hour wore a covert cloth suit plaid and belted but on today's lines; a cross fox flat animal neck box, which harmonized with the tan of the covert exactly, and a balloon tam of velvet, with one of the new veils which have the plain blue mesh over the face and the tan embroidery in spiral leaf design over the hat crown only.—New York Herald.

OWN PART OF GREENLAND

Comparatively Few Know That the United States Territory Extends That Far to the North.

Very few had any idea that the United States owns a chunk of Greenland as big as one of our average-sized states until they read the provision in the proposed treaty between our country and Denmark whereby we are to pay \$20,000,000 for the Danish West Indies and, in addition, relinquish to Denmark all our claims to territory in Greenland.

If you will look at a recent map of Greenland you will see the name "Pearyland" across the upper part of it. This is the land discovered and explored by Admiral Peary. He and other American explorers were the first to visit and map the coast line of the greater part of northern Greenland and Peary discovered that it was an island.

It has always been the recognized right of a nation to claim sovereignty over land discovered by its subjects. Spain got title to a big slice of America through Columbus. Under this title-by-discovery claim the United States could claim all of northern Greenland except the Danish settlement of 34,000 square miles and 12,000 population on the southern coast opposite Iceland. But this is only one-twenty-fifth of the area of Greenland. Now Denmark wants it all.

The average American will be likely to say, "For goodness sake, let Denmark have it and good riddance; what do we want of that iceberg?"

The chances are that we don't want it, and that it would never be any good to us. Still, there is another possibility. When the United States bought Alaska it was thought by the majority of people to be barren and worthless, but last year it shipped us in goods eight times the value of the purchase price, and now coal is coming to the Alaskan coast by rail to help lower the price in California. Spitzbergen, far up beyond the Arctic circle, has recently become of immense value because of the discovery there of minerals. Dispatches have told of the return of members of the Stefansson Canadian Arctic expedition with news of the discovery of great fields of native copper in Prince Albert land, as far north as Greenland.

Canada is exploring the lands of the Arctic with the intention of extending her authority all the way to the pole, on the chance of finding coal, iron, copper and possibly gold.

But the development of those regions, if they are ever to be developed, seems to be the province of the nations of the snows, like Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Canada.

Rodin's Meditations.

Auguste Rodin, the French sculptor, is noted as one who has wrought greatly, created greatly, reflected gloriously. He delights in reading, but he reads only old books. Above all he delights in books of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in their original editions. To his thinking most modern books are not well enough written, not well enough printed and are not well enough bound. Only his intimate friends and his coachman know, it is said, how at times he is absorbed in himself and is oblivious of all surroundings. At such times, it is useless to speak to him. He answers no one. He must be let alone in his meditations. When he returns from Paris to the villa of Meudon the coachman opens the door of his carriage. Rodin is awake, but thinking, and his reverie must not be disturbed. So the coachman closes the door, detaches the horses, and leaves the carriage with the man of genius in the middle of the coach yard, and there he will continue to dream, sometimes for hours.

Uncertain Humanity.

"Briefly stated," we explained, "the story of Enoch Arden was about as follows: He went to sea and was shipwrecked on an uninhabited island where he remained for several years. When at last he was rescued Mr. Arden put out for home with considerable rapidity, only to find that during his absence Mrs. Arden had married again. What do you suppose was his subsequent action?"

"Hard to figger," replied Mr. Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge, Ark., who had been listening with deep interest to the recital. "You can't tell which way a toad will jump when you poke him, and folks is just as peculiar. Prob'ly he either took a shot at his wife's second husband or else borrowed enough money off'n him to get back to his uninhabited island, and I wouldn't bet a nickel on either horn of the what-d'ye-call it?"—Kansas City Star.

Shipbuilding Revival.

Shipbuilding on the Pacific coast is reviving. There are now being built in the Pacific northwest 37 ships with a tonnage capacity of 202,000. Eleven of these are wooden vessels with semi-Diesel auxiliary power propellers, and the others are steel. The value of the vessels building or contracted for is \$32,000,000, and a dozen shipbuilding companies are interested in the work. A steel steamer was recently launched at Seattle with a dead weight tonnage of 8,800 and another is soon to be launched at that place with almost the same tonnage. The Manufacturers' Association of Seattle recently gave a banquet in honor of the shipping and shipbuilding interests.

Radium Production in Bohemia. In the mining of uranium ore in Bohemia, 25,720 pounds of uraninite prepared by smelting, having an average value of \$471.50 per 100 pounds of an average value of the different uranium compounds, were produced in the government mine in Joachimsthal 2,325 pounds of an average value of \$252.50 per 100 pounds.

The government factory for radium compounds produced compounds containing 1,754 grams (27.07 grains) of radium elements having a total value of \$200,364.50. The radium production in 1915 represented an increase of 0.879 gram (13.57 grains), as compared with the production in 1914, the value of which shows an increase of \$100,000 in round figures.

Home Town Helps

GOOD CITIZENSHIP IN THIS

Every Community Would Be Bettered If All Would Subscribe to the Following Creed.

The man who loves his city—its people, its institutions, its churches, schools and parks, its flowers, trees and vine-clad houses—that man is the good citizen. He can, in good faith, subscribe to this creed, the author of which is now unknown: "I believe in her people, in her boys and girls. I will make myself a committee of one to make my town a good place in which to live and a mighty hard place to leave. I believe in my town. I believe in her schools; in her churches; in her stores. I believe in the street broom, and the street cleaner and the paint pot. I do not believe in empty cans on vacant lots; never again will I throw waste paper or trash in its streets. I believe in trees; grass instead of ash heaps, flowers instead of weeds. God bless the tongues that give honest praise and may he doubly bless the ear that is deaf to scandal and gossip. If we cannot speak good of our neighbors, let's hold our peace! When it costs me nothing, at least, I will spend my money at home and by so doing leave a part of the purchase price to circulate in channels where its equivalent in wealth was originally created; and to do good among the folk who are a part of the community of which I am a part in the place that I call home." And if every man would live according to the terms of this creed, how much more desirable his world be.—Houston Post.

KEEPING UP RURAL SCHOOLS

Important Matter That Is Just Now Engaging the Attention of Illinois Educational Authorities.

"Many good school people are viewing with alarm the new campaign for better school buildings," says a bulletin issued by the Illinois department of public instruction. "They fear that every dollar put into new buildings and equipment fixes more firmly the position of the small district and consequently postpones the time for consolidation."

"It must be admitted that there is some ground for this fear. Every improvement in the local one-teacher school district will constitute an argument against its discontinuance. However, it is manifestly unjust to the 900,000 children in these rural schools today to keep them living and working under unfit and insanitary conditions in order that children of a later generation may enjoy a better school opportunity. Everyone will agree, no doubt, that, where the people of several adjoining districts are practically agreed upon consolidation, a delay in the large improvement of existing buildings for a year may be advisable."

AIM TO HAVE MODEL TOWN

Founders of Hopewell, Va., Are Men Who Recognize the Spirit of the Times.

Hopewell, Va., is the youngest industrial city in the United States. A year ago its site was a peaceful Virginia farm a few miles from Petersburg. Then industry waved its magic wand and planted a great factory in the solitude. Now it has a population of 25,000 and is growing daily. So metropolitan is Hopewell that municipal information is printed in five different languages. A liberal percentage of native Americans in the professional and commercial class, however, are enthusiastically aiding in planning a city capable of ideal civic attainment.

Hopewell was founded as the permanent center for a large manufacturing plant supplying munitions of war to European nations. Its plans were based upon the full recognition of the fact that the highest efficiency of the worker can only be expected under the best living conditions.

Arrangement of Home.

No more important question confronts the home builder than the exposure of the rooms in his prospective home, for no matter how charming a house may be, nor how convenient its interior arrangement, it cannot be entirely successful unless each room has a favorable exposure.

A living room having windows on its east and west sides may capture both the morning and afternoon sun, and if in addition it opens out on a porch facing the south, no more satisfactory arrangement is possible.

A porch facing the south makes a pleasant open-air living room in warm weather, and a cheery, glassed-in sun parlor in the winter.

For the dining room an easterly exposure is desirable, thus giving one a cheerful amount of sunshine for what is apt to be in many households the most trying meal of the day.

The model kitchen will have windows facing both north and south. This makes for comfort in summer, and admits the late afternoon sun, which considerably lengthens the hours of daylight.

South and west for the chambers is the correct exposure, with windows facing both ways if possible.

Place for Shrubs.

When architectural features are used it is best to place shrubs upon some general axis, so that they may serve as a factor in the design and be appreciated to the fullest extent. It is best to plant upon each side of the entrance, in order to accentuate it, upon the same principle that we have ornamental gates to mark the entrance to large estates—House and Garden.

Well to Remember. Make your community prosperous if you would succeed yourself.